

The Weekly Courier

Coke Review Section.

VOL. 29, No. 20

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TWELVE PAGES

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL VOLUME.

Mineral Resources of the United States by U. S. Geological Survey.

VALUABLE BOOK ALMOST READY

Is Familiar and of Great Importance to the Mining Fraternity—Importance of the Work Has Grown Annually, and Especial Attention is Given Mining

The twenty-third annual volume of the series "Mineral Resources of the United States," published by the United States Geological Survey, is now passing through the press. This volume contains a statement of the production of mineral substances in the United States during 1906. Practically the same form of arrangement has been preserved in all of the 23 preceding volumes of the series and it has become so familiar to the mining fraternity as to render any description unnecessary. But for those to whom this volume comes as a new book of reference it may be explained that the book is divided into chapters, each of which treats of a separate mineral industry for the whole United States. The student who consults this report to find a combined statement of the mineral resources of a given state is referred to the tabular statement of output by States in the summary and to the index in which under each State is a list of the minerals produced therein. The effort has also been made to show the conditions in the same mineral industry.

It is important also for the new reader to know that this volume is simply the consolidation of the separate chapters after they have been published in pamphlet form frequent months in advance, and that these pamphlets reports are not the final volume mark the dates at which the reviews become available. Further for the greater statistics lead from these it is the custom of the Survey to give the principal figures to the public press in advance of the publication of the chapters in pamphlet form.

Several new names appear in this volume for 1906 as the responsible authorities in charge of individual chapters. This is a circumstance of the policy of the Geological Survey, announced in the volume for 1905 of assigning all subjects to members of the Survey staff who in this work and in allied problems are employed steadily in the government service.

The report on iron ores for 1906 was prepared by Ivin C. Belcher who in past years has made a special study of iron ores of the South. The series of iron ore reports for the United States owes its statistical development entirely to John D. Irwin of Philadelphia. Under his direction the statistics of iron ore production have been developed to an exceptionally high degree of accuracy. This has been done fundamentally by the great confidence given him by iron ore producers among whom Mr. Irwin has developed a spirit of fraternalism similar to that to which James M. Swank the General Manager of the American Iron & Steel Association has evoked among the iron and steel manufacturers.

The reports on copper have been developed by Charles H. Kirtland of the New York State Department of Mines. These reports have become classic for their statistical accuracy and for their lucid and unambiguous statements of the situation. The report on copper for 1906 was made by I. C. Grant and those on lead and zinc by J. M. Routwell.

This volume also records the change of the administrative head of the Division of Mining and Mineral Resources from Dr. David L. Davis to Edward W. Parker. Dr. Davis devoted his time to the important work of preparing the reports on petroleum and natural gas.

The change of administration in the Division of the statistics of metal production (except iron ores) under the supervision of Walden L. Brown who has as chief assistants Charles G. Vail of San Francisco, Victor G. Hennes of Salt Lake City, Chester Varnum of Denver and Mrs. R. B. Butwell of Washington. This arrangement has materially strengthened the work of the Division.

It is desirable also to supplement the statistical data with the results of geological and chemical research in so far as they pertain to the economical development of our mineral resources. The Division of Mining and Mineral Resources has been for some time an integral part of the geological branch of the Survey, this

incorporation having been accomplished when the present plan of organization was adopted.

By way of brief review and summary of the series it may be said that in the 27 years covered by these 23 reports the scope of the work has increased practically the same as an annual review of the mineral production of the United States and of the state of knowledge of the mineral deposits from which the products come. But the work involved has multiplied in two directions. In the beginning the statistical feature of the work was satisfied by an estimate as to the total output of each useful mineral. This estimate was based upon the best commercial estimate available and the statistical correspondence was limited to a few hundred letters each year. When the control of the work passed into the hands of Dr. Davis he took it with the intention of developing each statistical inquiry from an estimate into an accurate annual census through confidential reports at first hand as rapidly as facilities would permit. This result has now been achieved with every industry except petroleum and to this particular and difficult task he will hereafter devote his work. The correspondence necessary for this annual census of the mines of the United States has grown from a few hundred letters to an average of three written or printed communications a year to every known mine operator of the United States more than 1,000,000 in all. In order to make such correspondence successful it has been necessary to send agents to the mines themselves both for scrutiny of the statistical returns and in order to acquaint the operators with the nature of the inquiry and thus to secure the co-operation essential to success.

The growth of statistical work would have been necessary even if the mining development had remained stationary. Indeed, the rate of increase has been beyond all reasonable prophecy. In the 27 years from 1880 to 1906 inclusive the value of the mineral output of the United States has increased nearly five and one-half times. This marvelous growth is of additional interest in that it shows approximately by its fluctuations the financial ebb and flow of the whole country. From \$24,028,248 in 1880 the value has risen steadily to the immense sum of \$1,902,017,000 in 1906. This is the value of the mineral products in their first marketable condition as shown in the first large tabular statement of the summary where all unnecessary duplication is excluded.

It is of interest to note in passing that Pennsylvania produced nearly \$600,000,000 or about 30 per cent of the total value of the output of 1906 or about \$200,000,000 or 11 per cent of Illinois \$117,000,000 or 6 per cent New York and West Virginia \$81,000,000 or 4 per cent. Montana, Colorado, Arizona and Missouri 3 per cent each, Alabama and California 2.5 per cent each. The value of the mineral output of each of the twelve states named was in excess of \$50,000,000. If the combined value of output of eleven of these states (\$905,000,000) be deducted from the total (\$1,902,000,000) the value of output of the twelfth State, Pennsylvania (\$587,000,000) exceeds the combined value of output of all the remaining States of the United States by more than \$300,000,000.

Keeping pace with this growth has been a steady and it is gratifying that the statistics of this wonderful production constantly increase in completeness and accuracy. This attainment is largely the result of the hearty co-operation of the producers due to their faith in the Survey.

In carrying out the plan of co-operation with the other divisions of the Geological Branch a world of advantage is secured. It brings to the statistical work on the one hand a corps of trained men whose field observations have developed a keen appreciation of the economic and commercial importance of each mineral product. This has been illustrated in the reports made by Mr. Lullgren and other mining geologists on gold and silver in the volume for 1905 and the reports on the same subjects and also on copper, lead, zinc and antimony in the present volume. On the other hand the mining geologists have obtained and will continue to derive from their statistical work an insight into the industrial and commercial conditions which so largely affect the demand for the different metals and for the search for and the development of the mineral deposits with the geological relations of which their field work makes them acquainted.

The bringing together of these two classes of study of our mineral resources that of their geology and manner of occurrence and that of their statistics and economic contribution is to be one of the special features of the future work of this division.

No Demand for Horses
The great traffic in the sale of pit horses and mules which was extremely heavy during the summer has ceased. Many weeks it was impossible to secure enough stock at the mines

THE CONNELLVILLE COKE TRADE.

Summary for the Week Ending Saturday, January 4, 1908.

Estimated Production in Tons of 2,000 Pounds					Estimated Production on Tons of 2,000 Pounds				
Districts	Ovens	In Blast	Out Blast	Tons	Districts	Ovens	In Blast	Out Blast	Tons
Connellsville	23,774	7,994	17,781	77,611	Connellsville	23,774	7,994	17,781	77,611
Lowerville	11,575	4,616	7,341	31,277	Lowerville	11,575	4,616	7,341	31,277
Totals	35,349	12,610	25,122	108,888	Totals	35,349	12,610	25,122	108,888

Shipments in Cars and Points of Distribution.

District	Pittsburg	West	Last	Total
Connellsville	2,361	2,434	478	5,273
Lowerville	1,226	2,023	478	3,727

COKE IN VIRGINIA

Promises to Undergo a Great Expansion in Next Few Years.

THE OUTPUT WILL BE DOUBLED

Operations That Are Now Under Way in the Southwestern Fields of Virginia Will Make It an Important Industry in Kentucky

The coke industry promises to undergo a great expansion in Southwestern Virginia. The opening of new fields has been followed lately by a great increase in output, and the associated industry of coke making and a great deal of capital will be invested. Some of the largest coke-making establishments in the South are now ready for operation and in several instances which will shortly be installed will swell the output to about twice what it was.

In the Wise county coke fields several thousand coke ovens will be built during the next few months. The Coke Coal & Coke Company, Big Stone Gap, Va., is installing 100 coke ovens. This plant will be one of the largest in Virginia. The Virginia Iron & Coke Company has begun the erection of 500 ovens at Linton, a new mill from Big Stone Gap, the center of the coal-mining industry in Southwestern Virginia. This company organizes a number of blast furnaces in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and will use the output of the Linton plant at its furnaces. The Stonewall Coal & Coke Company, Stonewall, Va., is building 300 coke ovens at its operations on Precher creek. The company has several coal mines in that field and will utilize the greater part of the output in the manufacture of coke. Besides several of the old coke ovens in the Wise county field are arranging to erect additional coke ovens.

On the Kentucky side the production of coke has never reached large figures, the output last year being only used altogether from the Bell county fields. The Straight Creek Coal & Coke Company, Pineville, Ky., and the Mingo Coal & Coke Company, have coke plants, the Pineville company manufacturing most of Southwestern Kentucky's coke production. The industry on the Kentucky side, however, promises to undergo a great expansion with the opening of the Edmonson coal fields, fields of Pike and adjoining counties. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad Big Sandy extension opened the coal-carrying fields of Pike county for development and the extension through the breaks of the Sandy into Virginia and thence to the Staunton River will greatly stimulate developments. The South & Western is now in course of construction at several points and it is said to be three-fourths completed. The extension into the Pike county coal fields has not yet been built but work is being done and construction will begin within the near future.

With an outlet both to the north and south the coke of Pike county will furnish in attractive field for investment of capital. Already there is a desirable nature is hard to obtain at a fair price. The extension by adjoining Pike is the long one, over by coal fields and desirable lands in that county are scarce. Some interest has been created in that direction lately by railroad surveys for the Point Gap region and indications for the early opening of the Locher coal fields are good.

BREATHING APPARATUS.

Principles of Construction for Work in Coal Mines

The principle of construction of a modern rescue breathing apparatus consists in furnishing a means for purifying the air which is used by means of suitable chemicals which absorb the carbon dioxide and moisture in the air. The apparatus is a Mine is. At the same time the oxygen contained in the air must be furnished from a compressed container. In other words the chemical is provided from a compressed container. It is through an air hose whose action should be as rapid and complete as possible. The air hose is of a material of proof against fire and either separately or together and either in air or in the soil. It is in order to furnish the means for carrying on the two operations of purifying the air and furnishing the oxygen. The apparatus is a Mine is. The difficulty is a been not in principle, apparatus suitable for carrying on these two operations, but in providing apparatus that would be light enough so that it could be carried by a person and compact enough so that it would not interfere with the movements of the carrier.

NEW COKE PLANT

Dunn Maizey and Others Buy Coal Tract Near Edna
GRINSPURCH, Jan. 7.—Messrs. Dunn Maizey and others of Edna, Md., have purchased a tract of land near Edna, Md., for the purpose of erecting a new coke plant. The tract is situated on the bank of the Potomac river and is bounded by the Potomac river on the north and the Potomac river on the south. The tract is situated on the bank of the Potomac river and is bounded by the Potomac river on the north and the Potomac river on the south.

Reported Coal Deal

George L. Crawford of Pittsburgh is reported to have arranged with H. L. Brown of Washington, D. C., and Charles F. Cunningham of Baltimore for the purchase of 1,000 acres of coal land in Boone county, W. Va. The tract is situated on the bank of the Potomac river and is bounded by the Potomac river on the north and the Potomac river on the south.

Law Unconstitutional

In an opinion rendered today by Justice White the Supreme Court of the United States held to be unconstitutional the Congressional act of June 11, 1907 known as the coal pleaders liability law making railroad owners and other common carriers responsible to employees in accidents due to the negligence of fellow servants for the negligence of fellow servants. The decision of the lower courts was affirmed.

COAL DUST

Believed by Experts to Have Caused Monongah Mine Disaster

VIRMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—G. Robt. of Monongah, C. B. Ross of Greenbush, and T. K. Adams of West Virginia, who were present at the Monongah mine at the explosion there, have made their report to a Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. The report is a Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. The report is a Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. The report is a Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh.

STRENUOUS SIGNS IN COKE MARKET.

Frick Company Ships Great Quantity of Stock Coke and Runs Five Days.

CONDITIONS LOOK BRIGHTER.

United States Steel Corporation Taking the Initiative in Return to Business Activity—Low Prices Are Offered to Coke

Coke production for the first week in 1908, in 1907, showed a strengthening in the first, giving slightly in excess of 1,000,000 tons over the previous week. The best indications of a strengthening market, however, were the shipments which increased 1,000 cars. The shipment is more accurately gauge the market demand than the production figures.

The indications are that there is to be a gradual resumption of business in the iron and steel industries and that the Steel Corporation is taking the initiative in the return to active business. Heavy shipments of stock coke were made last week there being, in more active about the Frick Coke Company plants that for many weeks a few independent operators at a place in blast some of their ovens while others in process decreased their number. Quite a number of smaller operators reported a halt in the work, that they intended to shut their plants this week. For the most part these operators are producers of strict Connellsville coke. A full run of five days last week, without conditions very much about the coke works, and a great many of the coke works are now in blast with a continuation of the coke now on hand will supply the present needs of the Steel Corporation for many weeks.

TIN MILLS RESUME

American Sheet & Tinplate Company Orders Mills in Operation

The American Sheet & Tinplate Company have ordered the operation of 97 of its mills, and it is reported will place all of them in operation as soon as repairs are completed. A number of independent mills have also announced their resumption.

A general resumption of prices has been made. The previous prices have been shaded 20 cents per box on tinplates \$2 a ton on tick sheets and \$4 a ton on galvanized sheets.

BETTER MINE CONDITIONS

Miners and Operators to Meet Washington Experts

Representative coal men of West Virginia will meet in Washington, D. C., Wednesday and confer with the heads of departments of the United States Geological Survey relative to the framing of new mining laws for the State of West Virginia.

Committees have been appointed from all the mining districts and the situation will be thoroughly gone over. The meeting may last several days.

TWO NEW PLANTS

Connellsville and Greensburg Men Have Works in Operation

The Penn. Connellsville Coke Company of Connellsville has fired its oven at its Connellsville plant and reports orders sufficient to meet the plant requirements. The Greensburg plant of the Connellsville Coke Company is also firing its oven and reports orders sufficient to meet the plant requirements.

McKEESPORT MILLS START

Tin Plate Plant in Full Operation Tube Works Begun Sunday

Light burned in the tube works at McKeesport Tin Plate Company west of McKeesport, Pa., Sunday. The plant is in full operation and reports orders sufficient to meet the plant requirements.

Many Ovens Banked

The Connellsville Coke Company has banked its ovens and reports orders sufficient to meet the plant requirements.

To Build New Furnace

A new furnace will be built at the Connellsville Coke Company and reports orders sufficient to meet the plant requirements.

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COKE PRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST WEEK

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WAGE REDUCTION ANNOUNCED BY H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY.

Effective Tuesday There Was a General Cut in Mining and Coke Manufacturing Pay for All Workmen.

CUT AVERAGES 12-15 PER CENT

Made Necessary by Slump in the Trade and Bad Market Conditions, and Old Wage Will Probably Be Restored as Quickly as Conditions Warrant—Chargers Cut Quarter of a Cent.

Effective Wednesday, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, employing upwards of 30,000 men when times are good, announced a wage reduction of all classes of workmen employed in the mines and at the coke plants throughout the two Connelville coke fields. This reduction averages 12 1/2 per cent, and as in former years of advances and reductions the cut in wages varies among the different classes of workmen. The reduction came as a surprise to many unfamiliar with coke conditions and prices, and although it was evident that the company endeavored to prevent a reduction in wages to the men, it found it necessary to do so, comparing the low prices obtaining for coke and the extraordinary high wages paid to workmen. The company has at all times preserved a policy of readjustment, giving the workmen the advantages of a good market by increasing their wages, and the reductions have never been greater than the advances granted voluntarily. The coke trade and the future business does not now warrant the high prices formulated by the March, 1907, scale and with the business now being done it could not possibly be paid.

The scale made in March of last year was not, however, based upon the profits taken from the trade. There was a great demand for coke and the labor shortage was really responsible for the fancy prices offered to workmen. When this scale was announced by the company many independent operators were opposed to it, but they found in order to secure workmen they must pay it. On December 1 of last year a number of these independent operators found that the 1907 scale was too burdensome to longer carry out, and they announced a wage reduction regardless of the big corporation's policy. These reductions at the independent plants have continued throughout December, and many of them average up to 15 per cent. The 1907 scale of wages was the highest ever paid to workmen in the Connelville region and was an advance over the record scale of 1902.

Taking into consideration the reduced wages, the average workman can make upwards of \$3 a day in mining coal. It is believed that the reduction in the miners' and coke workers' wages will result in a readjustment of general iron and steel conditions, and that business will quickly revive with a firm footing, with less exorbitant and inflated prices on the markets. Already there is evidence of the revival of the coke trade, and under proper conditions it is believed that the market will become firm and active.

O. W. Kennedy, President of the Coke Producers Association of Fayette and Westmoreland counties, stated that the forty independent companies in the Association, or those that have not yet announced a wage cut, would post notices immediately that the new Frick scale will be effective at their plants from today.

The scale of wages announced today is as follows:

Mining and loading room and rib coal, per 100 bu. \$1.20;
Mining and loading heading coal, per 100 bu. \$1.35;
Mining and loading wet heading coal, per 100 bu. \$1.50;
Drawing coke, per 100 bu. charged, .70;
(All the above by same measurement as at present).
Drivers and rope riders (shafts and slopes) per full run \$2.40;
Drivers and rope riders (drifts) per full run \$2.30;
Cagers, per full run \$2.30;
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (shafts and slopes) per day \$2.40;
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (drifts) per day \$2.30;
Assistant tracklayers and inside laborers, per day \$1.75;
Dumpers and tipplemen, per full run \$1.80;
Teamsters, per day \$1.70;
Carters, per day \$1.60;
Leveling, per oven \$1.25;
Chargers, per oven \$1.15;
Forking cars, 40,000 lbs. capacity and less \$1.50;
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. and 60,000 lbs. capacity \$1.60;
Forking cars, over 60,000 lbs. capacity \$1.75.

The prices for all other labor, regularly employed in the operation of the plants, will be proportionate with the above.

The March 1, 1907, scale, which the scale today supplants, was as follows:
Mining and loading room and rib coal, per 100 bu. \$1.35;
Mining and loading heading coal, per 100 bu. \$1.50;
Mining and loading wet heading coal, per 100 bu. \$1.75;
Drawing coke, per 100 bu. charged, .75;
Drivers and rope riders (shafts and slopes) per full run \$2.50;
Drivers and rope riders (drifts) per full run \$2.40;
Cagers, per full run \$2.40;
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (shafts and slopes) per day \$2.50;
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (drifts) per day \$2.40;
Assistant tracklayers and inside laborers, per day \$1.80;
Dumpers and tipplemen, per full run \$1.90;
Teamsters, per day \$1.80;
Carters, per day \$1.70;
Leveling, per oven \$1.30;
Chargers, per oven \$1.20;
Forking cars, 40,000 lbs. capacity and less \$1.60;
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. and 60,000 lbs. capacity \$1.70;
Forking cars, over 60,000 lbs. capacity \$1.85.

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Mining and loading heading coal, per 100 bu. \$1.50;
Mining and loading wet heading coal, per 100 bu. \$1.75;
Drawing coke, per 100 bu. charged, .75;
Drivers and rope riders (shafts and slopes) per full run \$2.50;
Drivers and rope riders (drifts) per full run \$2.40;
Cagers, per full run \$2.40;
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (shafts and slopes) per day \$2.50;
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (drifts) per day \$2.40;
Assistant tracklayers and inside laborers, per day \$1.80;
Dumpers and tipplemen, per full run \$1.90;
Teamsters, per day \$1.80;
Carters, per day \$1.70;
Leveling, per oven \$1.30;
Chargers, per oven \$1.20;
Forking cars, 40,000 lbs. capacity and less \$1.60;
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. and 60,000 lbs. capacity \$1.70;
Forking cars, over 60,000 lbs. capacity \$1.85.

The March, 1905, scale was as follows:
Mining and loading room and rib coal, per 100 bushels, \$1.20; mining and loading heading coal, per 100 bushels, \$1.37; mining and loading wet heading coal, per 100 bushels, \$1.46; drawing coke, per 100 bushels charged, .70; all the above by same measurement as at present; drivers and rope riders, shafts and slopes, per full run, \$2.40; drivers and rope riders, drifts, per full run, \$2.30; cagers, per full run, \$2.40; tracklayers, blasters and timbermen, shafts and slopes, per day, \$2.40; tracklayers, blasters and timbermen, drifts per day, \$2.30; assistant tracklayers and inside laborers, per day, \$1.75; dumpers and tipplemen, per full run, \$1.80; teamsters, per day, \$1.70; carters, per day, \$1.60; leveling, per oven, 1 1/2 cents; chargers, per oven, 1 1/2 cents; forking cars, 40,000 pounds capacity and less, \$1.50; forking cars, 50,000 pounds and 60,000 pounds capacity, \$1.60; forking cars, over 60,000 pounds capacity, \$1.75.

This was an advance of about 6 per cent over the previous scale of wages. The record scale for 1903 was as follows:
Mining and loading room and rib coal, 100 bushels, \$1.35; mining and loading heading coal, per 100 bushels, \$1.50; mining and loading wet heading coal, per 100 bushels, \$1.55; drawing coke, per 100 bushels, 77 cents; drivers and rope riders, shafts and slopes, per full run, \$2.50 per day; drivers and rope riders, drifts, per full run, \$2.40 per day; cagers, per full run, \$2.50 per day; tracklayers, blasters and timber men, shafts and slopes, per day, \$2.50; tracklayers, blasters and timber men, drifts, per day, \$2.50; leveling, per oven, 1 3/4 cents. All laboring men receiving \$2 and over per day were to be increased 15 cents; all receiving \$2 per day and less were to receive an increase of 10 cents per day.

The first of these voluntary increases was announced March 15, 1902, just after the long and disastrous strike. A 16 per cent advance was granted, effective April 1, 1902. Another advance in prices averaging 10 per cent, was granted in the same year. The price of coke was then soaring. In January, 1906, an advance of between 10 and 15 per cent, was made. It was in the nature of a Christmas gift, announcement having been made the day before Christmas. In May, 1909, an advance was made which amounted to 7 1/2 per cent. On March 1, 1909, another scale went into effect, raising wages 12 1/2 per cent. There was a heavy advance in 1903, but conditions became so bad in the trade that a reduction finally followed. This scale stood throughout 1904 and in 1905 the scale was readjusted, the rate of wages noted elsewhere, becoming effective.

STOCK CIRCULAR

Issued by the United States Steel Corporation to Their Share-Holding Employees.

Special to The Courier.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—From present indications there is little likelihood of employees of the United States Steel Corporation turning in their stock under the terms of the circular issued by the Corporation five years ago. The circular of that year says:

The Corporation will at any time during January and February, 1908, pay to every subscribing officer or employee who shall have retained his stock for the full period of five years, and who shall have complied with the terms of the circular, \$52.50 a share for the stock, less the rebates and benefits he shall have been entitled to under the circular, not including benefits received on account of difference between interest and dividends, which he will in any event retain, provided he wishes to sell the stock at that price at that time.

In the five years these stockholders have received in dividends \$35 a share, making a total of \$87.50. In addition to these a special dividend from profits accrued under the profit-sharing plan is due within the next few weeks. It is said that this will amount to about \$60 a share. This would make a total of \$120 received on each share of stock over the last five years. It is figured by certain interests that Steel preferred is worth at least \$200 a share to the employees.

Rebuilding Fan.
The Connelville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Co. is at work repairing parts of the wrecked Monongah mine house.

Notice.
THOMAS W. WYNN & CO. MERCHANTS not to extend any credit to my daughter, Stella Tedrow, if same should be contracted in my name, as I will refuse to pay all bills so contracted. MCCLELLAN TEDROW, Normalville, Pa.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE AND LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICTS.

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in District Corrected to Saturday, January 4, 1908.

Works.	Operator.	P. O. Address.	Ovens.	In Blast.
Acmé.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	262	
Acmé.	Penn. Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	88	
Adelaide.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	375	100
Alvinton No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	252	100
Alvinton No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	301	
Atlas No. 1.	Cambria Steel Co.	Dunbar, Pa.	90	90
Atlas No. 2.	Cambria Steel Co.	Dunbar, Pa.	120	
Atlas No. 3.	Cambria Steel Co.	Dunbar, Pa.	92	
Baggaley.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	406	
Beatty.	Mt. Pleasant C. Co.	Greensburg, Pa.	1-2	100
Bethlehem.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	36	86
Boyer.	Mt. Pleasant C. Co.	Greensburg, Pa.	120	50
Brakerton.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	240	
Brush Run.	Brush Run C. & C. Co.	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	30	
Buckeye.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	260	160
Calumet.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	303	100
Central.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	303	100
Chester.	E. A. Humphries & Co.	Scottdale, Pa.	54	
Clare.	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg, Pa.	100	63
Clarissa.	Jas. Cochran & Sons.	Dawson, Pa.	108	40
Coalbrook.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	32	
Continental No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	400	200
Continental No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	326	100
Continental No. 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	300	200
Crossland.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	120	120
Davidson.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	333	200
Dexter.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Scottdale, Pa.	40	
Dorothy.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	250	
Ellen No. 1.	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	40	40
Ellen No. 2.	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	50	30
Elm Grove.	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	200	
Empire.	Majestic Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	120	60
Enterprise.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	48	48
Florence.	E. A. Humphries & Co.	Scottdale, Pa.	20	20
Fort Hill.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	186	
Foundry.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	97	97
Franklin.	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale, Pa.	50	50
Fricks.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	105	163
Gilmore.	Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	101	101
Grace.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	408	
Hecla No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	272	
Hecla No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	500	
Hecla No. 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	390	100
Henry Clay.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	120	100
Hester.	Hester Coke Co.	Masontown, Pa.	60	
Home.	Stauffer & Wiley.	Scottdale, Pa.	20	20
Hostetter.	Hostetter Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	363	100
Humphreys.	Bessener Coke Co.	Scottdale, Pa.	26	20
Junata.	Junata Coke Co.	Dawson, Pa.	250	
Kyle.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	306	100
Leisenring No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	500	200
Leisenring No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	500	200
Leisenring No. 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	504	200
Leith.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	308	100
Leont No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	227	100
Leont No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	350	200
Lora.	Conn. Mutual C. Co.	Connellsville, Pa.	32	
Mangrove.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	310	200
Marysville.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	400	100
Meyers.	Brownfield-Con. C. Co.	Tarr, Pa.	32	32
Morgan.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	165	
Mt. Braddock.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	540	100
Mullen.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	32	
Mutual.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	127	100
Nellie.	Brown & Cochran.	Dawson, Pa.	320	100
Oliphant.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	252	100
Oliver No. 1.	Oliver & Snyder I. S. Co.	Oliver, Pa.	328	328
Oliver No. 2.	Oliver & Snyder I. S. Co.	Oliver, Pa.	480	480
Oliver No. 3.	Oliver & Snyder I. S. Co.	Oliver, Pa.	300	300
Palmer.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	225	
Paul.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	489	60
Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania Coke Co.	Pennsylvania, Pa.	92	
Perry.	Perry Mining Co.	New York, N. Y.	36	
Rainey.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	186	
Redstone.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	445	200
Revere.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	660	
Sapper.	Harding & Byrns.	Scottdale, Pa.	26	
Samet-Solway.	Dunbar Furnace Co.	Dunbar, Pa.	110	110
Shannon.	Shannon Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	40	
Shelby.	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	40	
Shoof.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	468	
Southwest No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	625	200
Southwest No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	252	200
Southwest No. 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	305	100
Southwest No. 4.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	161	
Spring Grove.	Cochran Bros.	Dawson, Pa.	81	
Standard.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	901	300
Sterling.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	60	
Stewart.	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	155	
Summit.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	142	
Thomas.	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	40	40
Tip Top.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	121	
Trotter.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	464	200
Troy.	American Coal M. Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	50	50
United.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	350	200
Union.	W. J. Rainey.	New York, N. Y.	72	
Valley.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	201	
Veteran.	Veteran Coke Co.	Greensburg, Pa.	80	
White.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	200	146
Whitew.	Hostetter Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	352	
Wynn.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	306	100
York Run.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	429	200
Youngstown.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	241	200
Totals.			22,778	7,994

LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

Ada.	Ada Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	40	
Adams.	Adams Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	32	32
Adelphi.	Adelphi I. & S. Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	128	76
Baxter.	Baxter Edge C. & C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	20	
Bier Hill.	Bier Hill C. & C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	470	470
Buffington.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	425	200
Burchinal.	Smithfield C. & C. Co.	Smithfield, Pa.	30	10
Century.	Century Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	203	103
Colonial No. 1.	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	500	
Colonial No. 2.	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	36	
Colonial No. 4.	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	300	
Cyrilla.	Rocke C. & C. Co.	Connellsville, Pa.	140	
Crystal.	Sackett C. & C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	120	120
Donald.	Consolidated Coal C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	400	167
Dorothy.	Iron City C. & C. Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	30	12
Dorothy.	Jacobs Creek C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	32	
East Connelville.	East Connelville C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	500	
Edenboro.	Edenboro Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	500	200
Edna.	Waltersburg C. & C. Co.	Waltersburg, Pa.	147	
Finley.	South Fayette C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	32	
Footedale.	James Byrne Co.	Scottdale, Pa.	32	32
Francis.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	400	
Frederick.	Sunshine C. & C. Co.	Masontown, Pa.	80	
Griffin.	Repub. Fayette C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	80	
Hecbert.	Hessener Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	400	350
Hustead.	Conn. Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	100	100
La Belle.	Hustead-Seruan C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	200	
Lafayette.	La Fayette Coke Co.	Fredericktown, Pa.	200	
Lambert.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	220	220
Leckrone.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	460	
Lincoln.	Lincoln C. & C. Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	516	250
Low Phos.	Conn. Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	251	250
Martin.	Bessener Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	195	100
McKee.	McKee Coal Co.	Leetonia, O.	222	
McKee.	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	100	100
Murphy.	Richard Coal & C. Co.	Perrysburg, Pa.	60	60
Newcomer.	Newcomer Coke Co.	Newcomer, Pa.	30	30
Orient.	Orient Coke Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	480	350
Phillips.	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	160	
Parshall No. 1.	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	168	
Perry.	Perry C. & C. Co.	Perrysburg, Pa.	30	
Plumer.	Plumer Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	72	72
Repub.	Rich Hill C. & C. Co.	Ontario, Pa.	400	
Seabright.	Taylor C. & C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	120	
Shamrock.	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	358	150
Smithfield.	Uniontown Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	200	
Solon.	Prospect C. & C. Co.	New Salem, Pa.	100	
Struthers.	Conn. Connelville C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	110	130
Teresa.	Struthers C. & C. Co.	Fairback, Pa.	300	
Thompson No. 1.	Sunshine C. & C. Co.	Masontown, Pa.	150	
Thompson No. 2.	Thompson Con. C. Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	160	160
Virginia.	Thompson Con. C. Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.	240	240
Washington No. 1.	Washington C. & C. Co.	Dawson, Pa.	160	
Washington No. 2.	Washington C. & C. Co.	Dawson, Pa.	500	
Whitsett.	Kaine & Wilkey C. Co.	Uniontown, Pa.	32	
Totals.			11,957	4,616

BESSEMER COKE CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Genuine Standard
Connellsville Coke.

Furnace, Foundry
and Crushed Coke.

Mines and Ovens in Connellsville Region.
Direct Connections with all Railroads Entering the Region.

OFFICES:

LEWIS BLOCK, PITTSBURG, PA

A BIG YEAR IN STEEL.

Earnings of the United States Corporation Close to \$170,000,000.

PROSPECTS FOR COMING YEAR

Based Upon the Conditions of 1907 the Big Concern Ought to Make \$200,000,000—The Outlook for Demand Now is Not So Good

NEW YORK Jan 1—The United States Steel Corporation yesterday closed the most prosperous year in its history not only from the standpoint of earnings but production as well. Had the prosperity of the corporation enjoyed until recently continued uninterrupted net earnings would have run close to \$170,000,000 but the showing for November and December will bring the net for the year down to about \$165,000,000.

The year gave the Corporation an opportunity to demonstrate what it is capable of doing in the matter of earnings, the large increase being due largely to the vast amount of money put into new construction and in other ways spent for the purpose of increasing operating efficiency. Based upon prices which have prevailed for steel over the last 12 months the earning capacity of the Corporation at the time of organization was not much in excess of \$125,000,000 a year. This year's operations show an increase in earning power since organization of apparently \$45,000,000. When the Gary and Duluth plants are in operation the Steel Corporation will be in a position to earn \$200,000,000 a year based upon conditions similar to those which prevailed in 1907. When these facts are taken into consideration an explanation for the strength of the Steel shares during the recent period of stock market demoralization is hardly necessary.

The argument has been advanced that the large increase in the earnings of the Steel Corporation over the last 12 months has been due largely to increases in the prices of steel. But such does not appear to be the case. A comparison of present finished steel prices with the quotations that prevailed a year ago shows only moderate increases. Increased production and higher operating efficiency have had more to do with the Steel Corporation's record showing than anything else.

The Corporation starts 1908 under conditions not the most favorable from the standpoint of demand but in improvement is looked for long before the warm weather sets in. One steel man who has heretofore been correct in forecasting steel earnings says the net in 1908 will not fall far short of \$100,000,000. If such is the case then the Corporation will close the year with a surplus of approximately \$20,000,000 after the payment of regular preferred and common dividends. The Corporation's surplus at the close of 1907 will run close to \$110,000,000 of which amount more than \$5,000,000 is cash. The earnings of the Steel Corporation through other sources than steel sold have been larger this year than ever before. Income from other sources includes interest on money loaned on collateral and in bank, transportation and railroad properties, cement sales, contract work sales of iron ore etc. The Steel Corporation will this year sell approximately 11,500,000 tons of semi-finished and finished products.

Within the last few months more than a half dozen small steel concerns have gone into the hands of receivers including the Southern Steel Company, Sheffield Coal & Iron Company, Reliance Steel Foundry Company, National Wire Corporation and New York Steel Company. Practically all of the companies that have gone into receivers' hands are small and undeveloped concerns in poor financial and physical condition. It appears that receiverships for steel companies are about at an end. The large and important steel concerns are all strong from the standpoint of finance and have shown a marked improvement physically over the last several years.

DANGERS OF MINING

Cannot be Entirely Eliminated in the Mines but Greatly Lessened From Annual Report of James H. Fick, Chief of Pennsylvania Department of Mines

The mining of coal is a most dangerous vocation the lives of the men engaged in it are always in jeopardy and yet the exercise of care and judgment on the part of both employer and employee would eliminate much of the danger. It is true that the managers of the mines of Pennsylvania have adopted rather stringent rules in their efforts to safeguard the miners and have spent large sums of money to make the mines safe. But the fact still remains that the chief object of the management is to produce the greatest amount of coal at the smallest cost. The employees inside of the American mines are producing more coal per person than the employees of mines in any European country and are also earning more money than the foreign employees. With all this sumptuous effort it may still be doubted whether the American employer of labor in the coal mines is earning any larger dividend on his investment than the European employer of similar labor. The question is does this combined effort on the part of the employer and employee to in-

crease the production add to the perils that already surround this occupation? If so it is time to call a halt on both employer and employee and insist that they give greater attention to safeguarding the lives of the people in the mines. The dangers cannot entirely be eliminated but they can be lessened greatly if the common and well known precautions are taken. The roofs should be made secure care should be taken in the handling of explosives in dealing with gaseous mines, in running the mine cars, in operating the machinery of the hoisting shafts and the machinery in and about the breakers. Undoubtedly many accidents could be prevented if greater precautions were taken. From my experience of many years I am of the opinion that nothing but the strictest laws that will reach both employer and employee with penalties attached that can be enforced will prevent the sacrifice of lives in the mines of Pennsylvania. There can be no good reason advanced why the American operator and the American miner cannot be made to observe the laws made for their mutual benefit and protection. I would again suggest that a commission of experts be appointed to prepare a mining law that will be comprehensive enough to cover the needs of both the Anthracite and Bituminous mines. The law should carry with it the power to punish all violators of its provisions.

COKE OVEN GAS.

And its Utilization in Generating Power From French View of Subject The Utilization of Coke Oven Gas in a paper contributed to the Association des Ingenieurs de l'Industrie de la Belgique M. L. Greiner treats of the use of blast furnace and coke oven gas for the production of motive power. A modern coke oven will produce 3,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of coal coked. Of this about 25 per cent or 750 cubic feet per ton of coal converted is available for the production of power. The remainder being required to heat the ovens and for other purposes.

The gas contains from 2 to 3 per cent of CH₄ and from 7 to 10 per cent of H₂ its calorific value being never less than 90 B. Th. U. per cubic foot and often as much as 100. Coking coal contains from 15 to 20 per cent of volatile matter. With the lower figure the yield of by-products will be about 16 pounds of ammonia sulphate and 10 pounds of tar per ton of coal converted. With the higher coal containing 20 per cent of volatile matter the yield of coke will be reduced to 17 hundredweight but there will be 37 pounds of sulphate of ammonia and 140 pounds of tar.

In the case of the blast furnace gas available amounts to about 10,000 cubic feet per ton of coke consumed. This gas contains about 21 to 26 per cent of carbon monoxide and only small percentages of H₂ and CH₄. Its calorific value is about 60 to 110 B. Th. U. per cubic foot. The blast furnace gas requires about 15 per cent of the total production of gas and steam is used for the blowing engines and other accessories almost the whole of the gas remaining will be required under the boilers. With a driven blowing engine however and electrically operated accessories machinery only 10 to 20 per cent of the total gas produced will be required for driving these facilities. The remainder is available for other purposes.

From experiments on large gas engines M. Greiner finds that in practice some 10,000 B. Th. U. are required to develop one kilowatt hour while in an excellent turbo alternator some 30,000 to 40,000 B. Th. U. are needed for the same development of power so that by using the gas in internal combustion motors from 2 to 2½ times as much power can be developed as if it were used under boilers. In practice he considers that with coke oven gas about seven electric horsepower hours may be expected for each ton of coke produced while with blast furnace gas 50 electrical horsepower hours should be obtained per ton of cast iron.

M. Greiner claims that when the boilers are reckoned in the cost of a plant that of a gas alternator plant is less than that of a gas alternator plant. The former he reckons at 120 francs per electrical horsepower for the turbo-generator condenser and accessories the boiler and superheaters being taken at 30 francs per electrical horsepower. A gas driven unit would he claims cost 140 francs per electrical horsepower and the accessories but 30 francs making a total of 170 francs as against 200 francs for steam.

SPRINGS DRIED UP.

Somerset County Men Enter Suit Against Shade Coal Co. SOMERSET Jan 4—A bill in equity has been filed by William L. Ringer, a well known farmer of Quakertown township against the Shade Smokeless Coal Company. In the bill filed it is set forth that Ringer is the owner of 144 acres of land in Quakertown township that on the land are situated two dwelling houses, barn and other outbuildings. The Shade Smokeless Coal Company with its principal office at Somerset has a coal mine on a tract of land adjoining M. Ringers property. It is averred in the bill that the Shade Coal Company has mined and is now mining coal on the lands of Ringer and that the coal was conveyed to the use of the defendant company. It is also alleged that the springs have been dried up

COKE BUSINESS LOOKS BRIGHTER.

Stock Coke Begins to Move and Some Ovens Are Being Fired.

OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING.

Frick Company Expects to Add More Ovens to the List This Week and Five Days' Running Time is Ordered—Gradual Resumption

Beginning the first of the year here was a remarkably strong movement of stock coke the H. C. Frick Coke Company being especially heavy shippers who a great many of the independent operators have been moving large quantities of stock since this morning. This is a strong indication that the furnaces are beginning preparations to operate and that there will be a gradual resumption in the iron and steel industries and incidentally the coke trade. Several United States Steel Corporation furnaces are scheduled to go in this week and it is believed generally that the movement of stock coke to the furnaces portends the resumption of business generally in the coke industry in the Connellsville region.

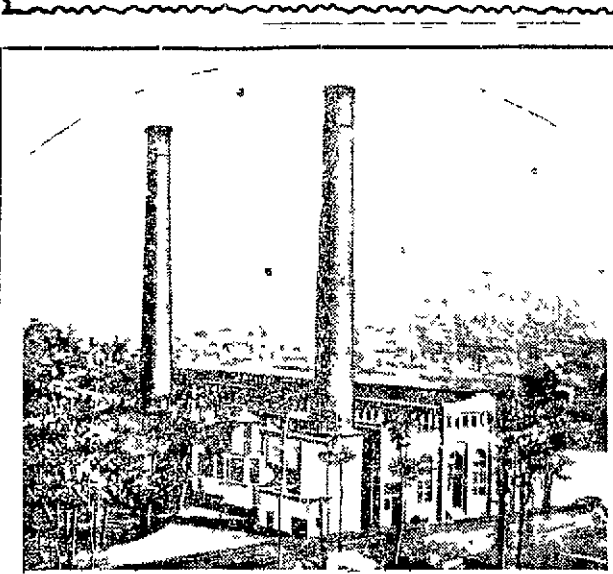
Along with the movement of stock coke throughout the two regions several independent operators in the Lower Connellsville district are moving additional ovens and work was started today at the Shurtz plant of the Fayette Coke Company where 20 ovens have been out of blast for more than a month. The work was started at the Fayette Coke Company also at the plant of the Fayette Coke Company which has been operating only a portion of its plant in preparing to resume its full output. The plant is expected to be in full blast in a few days.

Other operators in the Fayette district are also expected to start their plants next week. The first of these is the Fayette Coke Company which today there would have been a number of ovens that have been idle for upwards of two months. This week but the number of ovens in blast on that would not aggregate a large number. The result is many more ovens that are ready to be fired and the industry is expected to be in full blast in a few days. The Fayette Coke Company is expected to be in full blast in a few days. The Fayette Coke Company is expected to be in full blast in a few days.

Another feature that adds strength to the outlook for improved business conditions in the Fayette district is the order of the State Department of Mines that the Fayette Coke Company now in operation. It is stated on the best authority that after this week all plants will be kept in operation on a five day basis. During the past two months some of the plants have been down to two days a week frequently.

To Chertown Coal in Germany BERLIN Current News—A report of the German government in regard to the coal situation in the Ruhr district is that the production of coal is expected to be in full blast in a few days. The German government is expected to be in full blast in a few days.

Gilmore Coke Company, UNIONTOWN, PA. Low Sulphur Connellsville Foundry Coke



WEST PENN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Now Furnishing Electric Power to All the Large Coal and Coke Companies. If Not a User, It Will Pay You to Let Us Figure With You. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, Main Office, Connellsville, Pa. Bell Telephone, 418 Tr-State Telephone 624

ROLLING STOCK.

The Railroads Have About Completed Their Estimates for 1908

Estimates of the cost of new rolling stock for 1908 delivered have been prepared by the railroad lines and will be submitted to the boards of directors within the next week. Directors of the various lines will meet shortly after the first of the new year and in addition to discussing matters pertaining to orders for new equipment considerable attention will be devoted to steel bid orders.

Although practically every railroad in the Pittsburgh district has in ample supply of freight cars of all kinds at the present time the officials are anxious to place contracts for new equipment to be delivered next fall or at least have the car builders make a reservation for big contracts to be placed later. Executives officials of two of the local railroads have been in conference with representatives of large car building concerns within the last few days and when it was decided that the contracts were placed it was admitted that arrangements were made with the mutual cures to place the orders later.

The principal reason for placing orders for rolling stock at this time when all the roads have their freight cars then are necessary to handle the business is that every one of the roads has a large number of small wooden cars that must be demolished or must be replaced from the main line and bus conditions improve it is said the railroads will not have enough cars to handle the business originating in this district. Although many small wooden cars have been destroyed during the past year there is a large number of these cars on the different roads that cannot be used for more than a few months more.

RIGID MINE INSPECTION.

Roderick Asks Inspectors for Information on "Safe" Workings

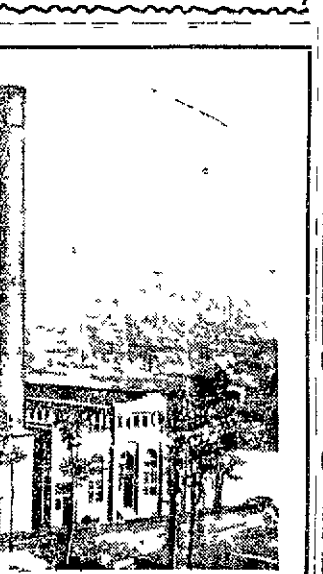
HARRISBURG Jan 4—In view of the recent disasters in the mines, the State Department of Mines has ordered rigid inspection of the mines in the State. The department has ordered that all mines be inspected by the State Department of Mines to greater efforts to protect the miners.

A special committee of five has been appointed by the State Department of Mines to inspect the mines which do not have a State Department of Mines inspector. The committee will be in the mines in the next few days.

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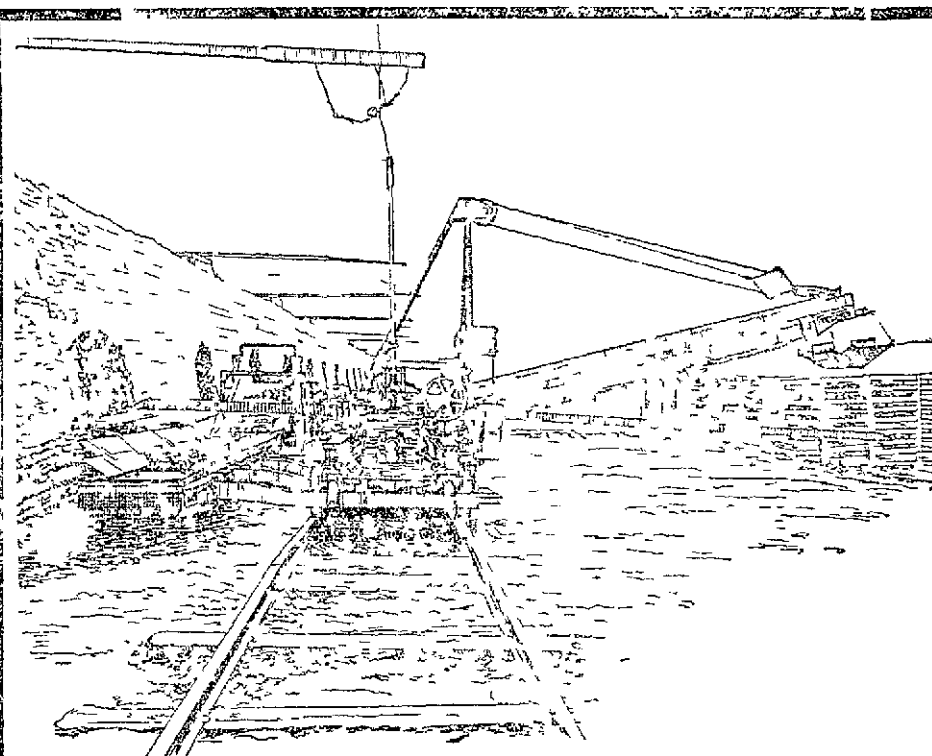
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